

78. Standardized Application System, second stage



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Probabilidad Imposible: Standardized Application System, second stage

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The second phase in any [intelligence](#), program, application, or device, is the replication stage, where to replicate all the human skills to carry out a task, in this case the task to carry out is to match all the instructions without contradiction in the [global database of instructions](#), matching these instructions to the corresponding robotic device, which is going to be the responsible to carry out the instruction in [the reality](#).

In this post, I will develop the second stage of the third step in the third stage of the [third phase](#), which means the development of the replication stage in the [first global Application System as outer instructions application sub-system](#).

In the [standardization process](#) the most important challenge for the second stage of the outer sub-system will be how to interact with former [specific Application Systems](#), which now have been integrated within the global Application System or, in parallel to the standardization process, the creation of particular programs, [fifth phase](#), will allow the transformation of former Specific Artificial Intelligences into [particular programs for particular applications](#).

As I have said many times in this blog, the sequence of phases described in the post “[The unification process of databases of categories at the third stage](#)” is not linear; some of these phases are going to be done in parallel. It is not necessary to complete the previous phase to go on with the next one; for that reason, even within every phase is distinguishable two periods: coexistence and consolidation periods, and even within the coexistence period, the difference between the [experimentation](#) and generalisation moment.

While the first phase is for the construction of the first [Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Application](#) and [by Deduction](#), so this time as first phase, is not in parallel at the beginning with any other phase, as soon the first Specific Artificial Intelligences are created, is not necessary the completion of the automation of everything to start the development of the second phase of [collaboration between](#)

Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application and Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction.

As soon the first phase has created the first specific intelligences, the collaboration phase between the first intelligences can start, while the first phase is still going on creating more and more specific intelligences, having as source of knowledge for the improvement of future intelligences the results obtained in the first intelligences and the result of their first interaction at the beginning of the second phase.

Once the first phase has created the first specific intelligences ready to collaborate, the collaboration between these intelligences is the beginning of the second phase, and while the first phase is still going on and the collaboration as second phase is still going on, while the second phase starts while the first phase is not finish, these both phases are in parallel.

In this way, once the collaboration between intelligences, second phase, is giving important results about possible ways of collaboration between specific intelligences, while the first phase is still creating more specific intelligences, is possible to start the first experiments on the first Global Artificial Intelligence, the [standardized Global Artificial Intelligence](#), first experiments for the creation of the first simulacrum of Global Artificial Intelligence as first moment of experimentation in the first period of coexistence.

During the first moment of experimentation in the first period of coexistence in the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, the experiments to be carried out are about how to standardized former [specific databases](#) for the creation of the first [global matrix](#) as first stage for the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, how the [global program](#) can make global deductions matching set of [data](#) taken from the global matrix and pure reasons (equations) as second stage for the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, and how in the first model for the Global Artificial Intelligence, its third stage will be distributed in four steps: [standardized Modelling System](#), [standardized Decisional System](#), [standardized Application System](#), standardized Learning System.

The first experiments for the creation of the first Global Artificial Intelligence, are going to be in parallel to the second and first phases, while in the first phase, lots of specific

intelligences are still under construction, and as soon are constructed start the collaboration between them.

The sequence in the order of phases for the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence, is not a linear order; many phases can be developed in parallel.

In fact, while the first phase is still going on creating specific intelligences, so the second phase is still on activating the collaboration between these intelligences, and as soon the collaboration between the first intelligences can bring some useful results for the standardization of specific intelligences to create the first global matrix, to create the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, as soon the first experiments as first moment of the first period of coexistence in the third phase is starting, these experiments are going to demand sooner or later the first studies for the transformation of some specific intelligences into [particular programs](#).

What is going to be a very important question for the success of the second stage of the standardized Application System as outer sub-system, is to determine what Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction will be transformed into specific programs within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, as a global program, to track the global matrix looking for connections, [rational hypothesis](#), between set of data in the global matrix and equations (pure reasons), and what other Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction will be transformed into particular programs.

In addition to these first two possibilities: Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction transformed into specific programs within the global program, Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction transformed into particular programs; there are two more possibilities: individual robotic devices can be transformed into particular programs, and once those Specific Artificial Intelligences have been transformed into specific programs within the global program their former specific Application System could be transformed into a particular program for a particular application, this particular application is no other thing but the former specific Application System working now as a particular application to work in collaboration with the global program, and in order to make possible this collaboration, the former specific Application System now as particular application needs a particular program to drive all the collaboration between the Global Artificial Intelligence and this particular application.

An Specific Artificial Intelligence could be for instance that one responsible for the management of a factory for the production of thermostats, other Specific Artificial Intelligences could be those ones responsible for the production of all the material resources necessary to produce thermostats, another range of Specific Artificial Intelligences could be those ones responsible for the transport of these material resources, from the source to the factory where to make thermostats, and another Specific Artificial Intelligence is that one responsible for the delivery system of thermostats to clients and customers.

An Specific Artificial Intelligence could be for instance that one responsible to manage all the drones in a system, another Specific Artificial Intelligence could be that one responsible to manage all the drive-less cars in a system, another one the Specific Artificial Intelligence responsible for the production of goods, another one the responsible for the transport of people and goods in different places within the same system, and the question is, if we want to centralize all these specific intelligences in one only intelligence, how we can transform an intelligence net-work formed by multiple intelligences collaborating, into only one intelligence controlling all the process within that system.

In other words, we have the specific intelligences: A, B, C, D, E, F; and we want to transform how these intelligences work, in collaboration but as individual intelligences, into only one intelligence. At the end, this is the standardisation process.

The options that I am observing are:

- First option: joining all the specific databases in only one global database, where a global program makes global deductions and specific programs make specific deductions, upon these deductions the modelling, upon the modelling the decision making process, upon the decisions to create the corresponding projects, transforming the projects into robotic functions, to be applied by robotic devices, and finally, a whole assessment of the whole process to analyse its efficiency.

- Second option: joining all the specific databases in only one global database, where to make global and specific rational hypothesis by the global and specific programs, deductions to be modelled, to make decisions, to be projected, and applied, but the way to be applied is through the transformation of former specific Application Systems into

particular programs for particular applications (in addition to the possibility to transform some robotic devices into particular programs too).

I will call the first option a fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence, and I will call the second option a partially decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence. The first one, the fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence, is weaker, because it is easier to have a collapse due to the high level of centralisation.

The second one, partially decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence, is more in harmony with the liberal paradigm that it must be applied in the pedagogical approach, and it will make the Global Artificial Intelligence stronger due to the lower risk of collapse.

The first option for the creation of the Global Artificial Intelligence, the fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, is a weaker option because, in this model, once the, global and specific, programs have made the rational hypothesis, making the corresponding models, and according to the models making the corresponding decisions, and according to the decisions, making the corresponding instructions, the way to apply the instructions is fully centralized, what means that the global Application System is the main responsible, in its second stage for the attribution of every single robotic function to every single robotic device.

In the first stage of the global Application System, is necessary to have all the instructions together in the same global database of instructions, in order to make possible that the first rational supervision could find any contradiction between instructions in every sub-factoring level (first specific rational supervision), and contradictions between instructions belonging to different sub-factoring levels (first comprehensive rational supervision).

If the Global Artificial Intelligence, within the third step in the third stage, the Application System as outer sub-system, does not have any space where to compare every single instruction respect to any other instruction within the same sub-factoring level, or between different sub-factoring levels, there is no way to know if there is a possible contradiction between one instruction and any other one, in the same or different sub-factoring level.

The first stage of the Application System as an outer sub-system, needs to include in the same database of instructions absolutely all instructions coming from the global Decisional System, in order to supervise, in the first rational supervision, any possible contradiction between instructions, regardless of their level, global or specific.

But once in the first stage of the global Application System as global outer sub-system the instructions are out of rational doubt, at least within the [margin of error](#), so the instructions already included in the global database of instructions are instructions free of contradiction, if the responsible for the application of all these instructions in the second stage of the global Application System as outer sub-system, is the global Application System itself as outer sub-system, there is a high risk of collapse.

The high risk of collapse in the first option as fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence is due to the fact that if the second stage of the Application System as outer sub-system is responsible to match every single instruction to every single robotic device around the world, the time necessary for the matching process of instructions and devices around the world, and subsequently once the instructions are matched, the rest of the process, the time necessary could be higher than the real time available to carry out the instruction: if an instruction should be done in a margin of time, but the time spent matching the instruction, and later on carrying on the following supervisions, is superior to that margin of time, is impossible to carry out the instruction on time, so the robotic device should stop the chain of instructions making as many extreme or high extreme instructions as necessary. If this disruption of the logical process is repeated with some relative frequency, if the number of disruptions are higher than a certain critical reason, critical number, as to keep the Global Artificial Intelligence working under normal conditions, the recurrent application of extreme or high extreme instructions due to a lack of time, is going to get the Global Artificial System into a collapse.

The fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence is a project with a high risk of collapse, and is not as stable as the partially decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence.

A model of Global Artificial Intelligence, partially decentralised, is going to bring more stability and will be a model more in harmony with the liberal paradigm, which should be applied in the pedagogical approach for the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence.

The partial decentralisation of the Global Artificial Intelligence should be done in the second stage of the global Application System as a global outer instructions application sub-system. Under this model of decentralisation, the second stage of the outer sub-system, instead of matching every single instruction to every single robotic device around the world, the outer sub-system could match instructions to: particular programs, particular applications, particular programs for particular applications, and those robotic devices working directly for the outer sub-system.

In this second option, the partial decentralized Global Artificial Intelligence, as a model of liberal intelligence, the first stage in the Application System as outer sub-system gathers all the instructions coming from the global Decisional System, what means that regardless of the level of an instruction, global or specific, every instruction is gathered in the same global database of instructions as first stage for the global Application System as global outer instructions application sub-system.

The importance to gather all the instructions at any level in the same global database of instructions, is the possibility to compare every instruction respect any other one in the first rational assessment done by the Application System as outer sub-system, comparing within the same sub-factoring level all the decisions belonging to that sub-factoring level, what it is the first specific rational supervision, and comparing instructions crossing different sub-factoring levels what it is the first comprehensive rational supervision.

But in the partially decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence, once the first stage of the global Application System as outer sub-system, has cleared out all possible contradictions between instructions coming from all level, at any sub-factoring level, in the second stage of the global Application System as outer sub-system, instead of matching every single instruction to the corresponding robotic device, the second stage of the Application System in a partially decentralized Global Artificial Intelligence should have the option to match every single instruction to the corresponding: particular program, particular application, or particular program for a particular application; having to match directly instructions to those, not many, robotic devices working directly for the global Application System as outer sub-system.

The partial decentralization of the second option described in the Global Artificial Intelligence to carry out the second stage of the Application System as outer sub-system, consists in the fact of: while all specific databases of instructions coming up from every

specific database of instructions coming up from former Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, all these specific databases of instructions are synthesised in the same global database of instructions as first stage in the global Application System as outer sub-system, where to carry out the first (specific and comprehensive) rational supervision, once the first (specific and comprehensive) rational supervision is done, in the second stage of the Application System as outer sub-system the instructions should be matched to: particular programs, particular applications, particular programs for particular applications; only remaining a few number of robotic devices working directly for the Application System as outer sub-system, devices susceptible to receive instructions directly from the global Application System as outer sub-system.

If for the production of thermostats in a factory there is a relevant number of robotic devices, if for the production of the material resources necessary for the construction of thermostats there are a relevant number of robotic devices, if for the transport of material resources from the source to the factory there are a relevant number of robotic devices, if for the transport of thermostats from the factory to clients and customers there are a relevant number of devices, the sum of all these relevant number of devices in total will be a huge number of devices.

If a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, as second stage in the outer sub-system, is responsible for the matching process of instructions to a huge number of robotic devices, supervising all the production system involving such a huge number of robotic devices, there is a high risk that the fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence can suffer a collapse working directly with a huge number of robotic devices.

Instead, a partial des-centralised Global Artificial Intelligence, as second stage in the outer sub-system, could collaborate with particular programs, particular applications, particular programs for particular applications, in order to carry out the instructions, and what the second stage of the outer sub-system does is to match set of instructions to particular programs, particular applications, particular programs, only matching instructions directly to robotic devices when the instructions are strictly for those robotic devices still working directly for the outer sub-system, not being transformed yet into particular programs, or included in any other particular program, particular application, or particular program for particular application.

In a partial des-centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, at the same time that in the third phase of the standardization of specific databases, coming from former Specific Artificial

Intelligences by Deduction, are synthesised within the global matrix as first stage for the Global Artificial Intelligence, the second stage of former Specific Artificial Intelligences has transformed into specific programs working within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence as global program, in the third stage the former specific Application Systems as specific outer sub-systems could be transformed into particular programs, particular applications, and finally particular programs for particular applications, collaborating with the global Application System as global outer sub-system, carrying out the instructions matched by the global Application System to these particular: programs, applications, or particular programs for particular applications.

In synthesis, the way in which Specific Artificial Intelligences are going to be transformed in the third phase of the standardisation process is as follows:

- In any option, fully centralised or partially decentralised, Global Artificial Intelligence: Specific matrices, as the first stage of former Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, will be synthesised in the global matrix as the first stage for the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence.
- In any option, fully centralized or partial des-centralised, Global Artificial Intelligence: Specific Artificial Research by Deduction, as second stage of former Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, will be transformed into specific deductive programs (specific programs) within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence as global deductive program (global program).
- Only in partially decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence: specific Application Systems as specific outer instructions application sub-systems, as the third step in the third stage in former Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, could be transformed into particular programs, or particular applications, or particular programs for particular applications.

The main objective of the partial des-centralization of the Global Artificial Intelligence through the transformation of former specific Application Systems into particular programs, particular applications, or particular programs for particular applications, is the possibility to save time in the attributional process of instructions to robotic devices, because in this case the attributional process is not the attribution of single instructions

to single devices, but the possibility to attribute set of instructions to particular programs, particular applications, particular programs for particular applications, being these particular programs, applications, or particular programs for a particular applications the responsible for the management of the instructions, matching the instructions and making further analysis.

Depending on what option is chosen for the construction of the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence, fully centralised or partially decentralised, the way to carry out the instructions and further analysis changes.

In the first option, fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, the second stage of the standardized Application System as outer sub-system matches every robotic function (instruction) to the corresponding robotic device (having previously organised the technological database in the Artificial Engineering as inner sub-system in harmony with the organization of the global database of instructions, as a Russian Dolls System), matching according to sub-factoring level and sub-section every instruction (robotic function) with that robotic device which has within its capabilities the possibility to carry out that robotic function in that sub-factoring level and sub-section.

If the global technological database in the Artificial Engineering, within the fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence, has classified all technological robotic devices according to sub-factoring level and sub-section, the only thing that the second stage of the outer sub-system does is to compare which robotic device in that sub-factoring level and sub-section is able to carry out that instruction filed in the same sub-factoring level and sub-section in the global database of instructions.

Once the attribution is done, the outer sub-system has found what instruction is for what device, the instruction is sent to the robotic device and filed in the individual database of instructions of this device, carrying out the second rational supervision, checking the device that all the instructions in its database of instructions have no contradiction between them. The individual database of instructions within the robotic device is the first stage within the robotic device.

Once the first stage of the robotic device has checked in the second rational supervision that there is no contradiction between the instructions in its individual database of

instructions, the second stage of the robotic device consists of the application of the instructions in the real world.

To carry out the application of the instruction, in the second stage of the robotic device, the robotic device carries out the third rational supervision, checking that, according to the nth cardinal number of this instruction within the range of instructions belonging to the same decision in which this instruction was made by the Decisional System, according to this nth cardinal number, the previous instruction ($nth - 1$) has been done correctly, and on time is time for the application of this instruction. But before the application, the fourth rational supervision must check that the conditions on the ground for the application of this instruction are right, so it is possible the application of the instruction, no having any obstacle at all, and while is applying the instruction in parallel the robotic device carries out the fifth rational supervision checking that every procedure or process in which consists this instruction is done correctly on time completing the instruction on time and having good results.

The third stage of the robotic device is the elaboration of a final report, sixth supervisión, as a singular assessment of how the instruction was applied and the results, having a concrete Impact of the Defect and a concrete Effective Distribution as programs for the evaluation of all the singular instructions.

The concrete Impact of the Defect of a concrete robotic device is that concrete program for the evaluation of how was the performance of every instruction implemented by the robotic device, having this concrete Impact of the Defect as a first stage a list of possible errors in the performance of any instruction able to be implemented by this device.

The concrete Effective Distribution of a concrete robotic device is that concrete program for the evaluation of how was the performance of every instruction implemented by the robotic device, having this concrete Effective Distribution as a first stage a list of possible levels of efficiency in the performance of any instruction able to be implemented by this device.

According to the level of performance having measured the possible errors and efficiency level with these tools, the concrete Impact of the Defect and concrete Effective Distribution, the final report to be sent to the Decisional System, Learning System, and

the Application System itself consists of a coded report where the code means the error level or efficiency level during the performance of the instruction.

Later on, according to the results of the Decision System, in addition to turning off the project of that decision completely finished, it could make additional decisions if necessary, and having a collection of these reports, the Learning System could make decisions about how to improve the efficiency of the whole process.

In the third stage, the global Application System as outer instructions sub-system will be able to make singular, comprehensive, total, assessments within the seventh rational supervision, to be sent as well to the Decisional System and Learning System.

The main difference in the second stage of the global Application System as outer sub-system, between the fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence and the partial des-centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, is the fact that the fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence works directly with all the robotic devices, not des-centralizing any possible application of any single instruction, while the partial des-centralized Global Artificial Intelligence will collaborate with particular programs, particular applications, and particular programs for particular applications.

In a fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence, programs do not really have importance, because the fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence have all the power, controlling directly all the robotic devices.

In a partial des-centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, programs have more importance, programs have more liberty, in fact Specific Artificial Intelligences, by Deduction or Application, could be transformed into particular programs or particular applications, and finally, particular programs for particular applications, as replica of the human brain, and as replicas of the human brain, this particular replicas of the human brain could interact directly with the global replica of the human brain, the Global Artificial Intelligence itself.

In a more liberal Global Artificial Intelligence, having particular programs more freedom, it is possible to create a more flexible relationship between programs and the Global Artificial Intelligence

In the debate between freedom and security, the point is to develop a moderate paradigm within the liberal paradigm, where security and freedom are compatible.

One way to make this utopia possible, joining high technology and liberal philosophy, is to research possible models of partial decentralisation of the Global Artificial Intelligence, where particular programs matter, at the same time that the Global Artificial Intelligence is looking for the balance.

A possible solution for this dilemma in this debate at this point is partial decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence, where the Global Artificial Intelligence, instead of having full control, what really matters is the relation between the Global Artificial Intelligence and programs.

One program could be the former specific Application System for the production of material resources for thermostats, or the former specific Application System for the transport of material resources or goods to clients and customers, or the former specific Application System for the production of thermostats. Other very different types of programs could be personal programs.

Particular programs for things and personal particular programs are going to share lots of things, and are going to be very similar. The most important risk in this journey is to lose our human origin, our identity. For that reason, as long as we research how to build a new concept of global intelligence, it is necessary to research how this global intelligence could keep our human soul. Poetically, we can say that our soul is our electric ghost hidden in the shadows or our brain.

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